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**MARGINAL COLUMN**

By ARTHUR SAUL SUPER

**French Troops Again Attacked By Tunisians**

WHEN the Revelation of the Ten Commandments took place on the very first Shavuot of all time, the universe stood still. No Bird sang, no ox lowed, the Seraphim in Heaven ceased their celestial song and forbore to cry "Holy, holy, holy!" The beat of the wings of the Ofanim angels was silenced, and the vastness of space and all that it contained listened in breathless quiet to the voice which was yet no voice but the stillness of eternity making itself understood in the void crying "I am the Lord thy God." The sound was not heard by Israel alone. It was a revelation expressed and made manifest in the seventy tongues of all the nations of the earth. It was given for all to understand; but whereas Israel could listen to the voice without suffering harm, the heathens around fled when they heard it. At the sound of the Divine voice the dead in Sheol reviled and beat themselves to Sinai and the souls of those yet to be born until the end of time were also there to hear it. Every prophet and sage that was to speak one word of wisdom, revelation or instruction to his fellow man was there. The heathens of all who were to capture an infinitesimal fragment of the beauty of the absolute in music, in art and in thought were there to receive their share of the Godly bounty. The souls of all the visionaries were there together with the ordinary men and women who would in the progress of the sun find some spark of divine light in each other's eyes, while living nobler lives in mutual adoration. All heard the same words, but the voice was broken up into an infinity of individualities each corresponding to the understanding of whoever heard it so that to each the revelation was complete and perfectly understood.

French officials said the convoy, a command car and two trucks, had nearly reached the oasis when it ran into a road block.

Both convoys were attacked near the southern coastal port of Gabes, 265 miles south of Tunis. One was en route to the oasis outpost of El Hamma, 20 miles inland, and the other was returning from the post of Kebili.

French officials said the first convoy, a command car and two trucks, had nearly reached the oasis when it ran into a road block.

The convoy commander, after a brief talk with the local Tunisian Government representative, had just got permission to go ahead when firing broke out from the oasis.

Only Saudi Paid

Saudi Arabia is the only country to have honoured its commitment, having paid its first instalment of \$2.5m. into the Jordan Treasury. Egypt and Syria have remained non-committal following the Jordan crisis at the end of April in which King Hussein dismissed the pro-Egyptian National Government.

In Amman yesterday, Deputy Premier Samir Rifai said the \$10m. American loan was unconditional, but Jordan would not use it to buy goods or services from any country, not part of the "free world."

With regard to Syria, he thought that the Damascus regime would pay the \$2.5m. pledged after the Syrian Parliament will have ratified the deal. (See Rifai press conference in adjoining column.)

**U.S. Cautious Of Khrushchev Bid**

WASHINGTON, Monday. — The U.S. today promised a "ready reception" to any move by Russia toward "fruitful negotiations with the free world" on East-West problems.

The State Department made this promise in commenting on some points in yesterday's radio-television interview by the Communist Party leader, Mr. Nikita Khrushchev.

The statement took a generally cautious and skeptical attitude toward his statements on disarmament, war and peace, troop withdrawals, and other East-West issues. Its general line was that "time alone will tell" whether the Russians really are prepared to change their policies.

Both the State Department and the British Foreign Office in London, however, said that they would be prepared to withdraw Soviet troops from Eastern Europe if Britain and the U.S. pull their forces out of Western Europe was not acceptable.

**JORDAN OFFICIALS UP FOR TRIAL**

Dr. Hafiz Abdul Hadi, former director of the Jordan Broadcasting Service, and Faik Wardi, the Communist member of the dissolved Chamber of Deputies, are to be committed to trial by a military court shortly, the Old City daily "El Jihad" reported yesterday.

**Confers with U.N. Chief**

Post Diplomatic Correspondent

The talk between the U.N. yesterday between Secretary-General Hammarkjold and Mr. Mordechai Kidron, Israel's Deputy Permanent Representative, were aimed at implementing U.N. proposals in order to remedy the rapidly disintegrating security position along the Gaza Strip border.

Mr. Kidron was accompanied by Mr. Arthur Liverman, member of the Israel delegation.

The General Assembly's General's office would issue a statement about the conference, but shortly afterwards Mr. Hammarkjold announced that he was postponing a press conference scheduled for this morning.

Two specific suggestions were made last month by Mr. Hammarkjold to Israel, but as far as is known in Jerusalem nothing has been done to carry out either one. They call for the establishment of a security zone in the Gaza Strip and the establishment of a barrier along the border.

The security zone would be an area along the border inside the Strip in which the U.N.E.F. is stationed and in which the UN troops would be entitled to shoot persons who refused to stop on being challenged.

The force was to have been set up in sensitive areas. While agreeing to this measure, Israel retained her defiance for a barrier that stretched the whole length of

the line.

It has become apparent that, in view of the U.N.'s readiness to establish these security measures and Israel's consent, the delay has been caused by the Egyptians, who are withholding permission.

These reasons have become clear within the last few weeks with the resurgence of violence and incursions from their side and the appearance in the Strip of regular Egyptian Army units.

It will be recalled that Mr. Hammarkjold declared in a report to the General Assembly on February 11 that Egypt had reaffirmed its intent to observe fully the provisions of the Armistice Agreement. A U.N. official was reported at the time to have said that this was the first occasion that this assurance had been "spelled out."

The Israeli representative

was expected to have brought this assurance to Mr. Hammarkjold's attention again yesterday, and to have questioned how it can be reconciled with the current series of attacks.

**Egypt Would Give Aid To 'Neutral' Jordan**

Egypt will extend financial aid to Jordan under the Arab Solidarity agreement on condition that Jordan follows a programme of "positive neutrality," a responsible Finance Ministry source said yesterday, according to a U.P. dispatch from Cairo.

The source added that Egypt wished to ascertain that Jordan is following such a neutral policy before handing over the first instalment of \$2.5m.

Baghdad Radio, meanwhile, reported that the Syrian Chamber of Deputies in its session yesterday morning approved the allocation of \$12m. (22.5m.) to Jordan.

There was no mention of any conditions being attached to the payment.

According to the agreement, signed in Cairo in January, Jordan is to receive an annual subsidy of \$12m. from Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Syria, each contributing \$5m. and Syria the remaining \$2.5m.

He said that the forthcoming visit to Jordan by King Hussein of Saudi Arabia on the invitation of King Hussein was a gesture of "positive neutrality" by one Arab monarch to another.

Rifai charged the Syrian Foreign Minister, Salah El-Batish, of working under the influence of the "subversive" Ba'th Party which took an active part in the recent plot against King Hussein.

Jordan is fighting Communism, he declared, because it is an ideology which does not conform to her national and spiritual traditions, nor to the Islamic faith.

He also said that Jordan believes in the Arab League and would like to see it once again playing an important part not only in the affairs and interests of Arabs, but also in international fields.

(Reuter, Beirut Radio)

**Jordan Wants Unity With All Arabs**

AMMAN, Monday. — Deputy Premier Samir Rifai today denied press reports that Jordan had demanded the recall of Egypt's military mission.

Rifai stressed his Government's main desire to endeavour to maintain full unity with all Arab states, and said he did not think Egypt and Syria would be isolated.

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(Reuter, Beirut Radio)

**Lebanese Gov't And Opposition In Compromise**

BEIRUT, Monday. — Lebanese opposition groups today called off a four-day-old anti-Government strike after receiving "guaranteed" concerning the forthcoming general elections.

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This move followed a lengthy meeting with the Chief of Staff, General Fuad Shehab, who was working as mediator between the Government and the opposition.

Life in the Lebanese capital is reported to have returned to normal following last Thursday's demonstrations against the Government's refusal to resign and make way for a caretaker administration to supervise the elections scheduled for June 5.

(Reuter, Beirut Radio)

**Syrian Cabinet To Remain in Office**

DAMASCUS, Monday. — Syrian Premier Sabri El-Assali announced after a two-hour emergency cabinet meeting yesterday that his government would continue in office, despite "parliamentary differences" last Saturday, when 36 Shabab (People's) Party deputies resigned after a stormy budget debate.

Assali said that the Government, which is backed by the Doctrine, had obliged him to accept the resignation of the 36 Shabab deputies.

The U.N.'s entire 81-nation membership was summoned to meet as a committee to consider fixing the time and place for a general conference to review the Charter.

The Committee is expected to approve the 40-nation resolution recommending that the General Assembly keep the committee in being and request it to report to the Assembly with its recommendations "not later than its 14th Session" — scheduled to open in September 1959.

(UPI, Damascus Radio)

**Propose Shelving Plans To Revise U.N. Charter**

UNITED NATIONS, Monday (UPI). — Ten countries proposed today that plans for reviewing and revising the U.N. Charter should be shelved until 1959.

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(UPI, Damascus Radio)

**U.S. Attends MEDO Talks; Iraqi Premier Hits Israel**

KARACHI, Monday. — The U.S. today accepted an invitation from the Baghdad Pact Ministerial Council to become a member of the Pact's military committee. The invitation was the first item on the agenda of the Council's opening session in Karachi.

Acceptance brought the U.S. into three of the Pact's committees, but she is still not a full member of the alliance, which links Britain, Iraq, Pakistan, Persia and Turkey.

The American move means the U.S. will engage in joint military planning and consultation with the other members. The step has been interpreted as a logical outcome of the Eisenhower Doctrine.

Today's meeting also marked the return of Britain — an outcast since last year's Suez crisis — to normal pact relations with her Moslem fellow members.

It was for a violent anti-Israeli attack by the Iraqi

Prime Minister Nuri al-Said that he was postponed for this morning.

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(UPI, Damascus Radio)

**The Management of the Union Bank of Israel Ltd.**

mourns the death of

**Dr. Aharon Barth**

Director and General Manager  
of the Bank Leumi Le-Israel B.M.

**8 Pages**

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VOL. XXXIII. No. 828

**Develop Israel with Israel Bonds**

**Knesset Backs B-G Statement On Doctrine, 59-5; 39 Abstain**

**Must Accept Any Assistance'**

By ARYE RUBINSTEIN, Jerusalem Post Knesset Reporter

"If there is a country in the Middle East which, more than any other, faces a great danger of aggression, it is Israel, and Israel must accept any assistance against live," Prime Minister Ben-

and the Government of Israel

does not represent Israel's

borderline," he said.

But aside from the position of the local Jewish community, there was another reason why Israel could not be neutral. It is in country "A" which has a totalitarian regime, the ruler says "No" — then Israel had no possibility of appeal, but in country "B" where there was a parliament and a free press, the ruler could not be neutral.

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## LAW REPORT The Jerusalem Post June 4, 1957

In the Supreme Court Sitting as Court of Criminal Appeal Before Justices Agranat, Silberg, Silberg, Reissner and Witkin.

Victor Misan, Appellant, v. The Attorney General, Respondent (Cr. A. 188/55).

**Irresistible Impulse Doctrine Accepted Confessions of Insane Admissible**

The Supreme Court, in a majority decision, allowed an appeal against a judgment of the Tel Aviv District Court, delivered on June 27, 1955.

The appellant, Victor Misan, was found guilty by the Tel Aviv District Court of murdering his four-year-old Rachel Levin, and sentenced to life imprisonment. It was proved that at the time of the killing the accused had been insane, but the District Court judges held that he had nevertheless known what he was doing and that he ought not to be excused.

The Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Peruvian Parliament, Mr. Luis E. de Mora, signed the visitors' book at the home of President Ben-Zvi yesterday.

### Social & Personal

The President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi gave a luncheon yesterday in honour of Professor and Mrs. Walter C. Lowdermilk. Also present were the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. K. Leor; Dr. Dow Joseph; Dr. Avi-Ya'akov Dor; Dr. C. Hart Schaff, and Dr. A. Black and their ladies.

The Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Peruvian Parliament, Mr. Luis E. de Mora, signed the visitors' book at the home of President Ben-Zvi yesterday.

The Speaker of the Knesset, Mr. Yosef Sprinzak, yesterday received Mr. Luis de Mora who was accompanied by Mr. Misir Argov, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee of the Knesset.

The Italian Consul General in Jerusalem, Dr. Pietro Querino Tortorelli, was at home to a large number of friends including the members of the Consular Corps and the Army and Police District Commanders yesterday evening on the occasion of the Italian national holiday.

Mrs. Malka Weinberg, member of the World WIZO Executive and Director of the Department for Vocational Training, was the recipient of the Chevalier d'Academie award of the French Government. The order was presented to Mrs. Weinberg by M. Pierre Gilbert, French Ambassador to Israel, in recognition of her services in promoting French culture. She was instrumental in introducing the study of the French language and literature in the WIZO Annex-Juda Vocational School at Nirim Yitkach, a project of WIZO-France.

The French Ambassador, M. Pierre Gilbert, will be the guest of the Tel Aviv-Jaffa Labour Council on Friday evening at the Ohel Hotel. He will speak on "Israeli-French relations."

**BIRTH**  
LANGER — To Yehudit, wife of Seraf Moshé Langer, at the Beilinson Hospital yesterday — a daughter.

**ENGAGEMENT**  
HALMER — LERNER  
The engagement is announced of Ita, daughter of Israel and Tova Lerner of Johannesburg, and Zvi Halmer, of Tel Aviv, son of Louis and the late Mary Halmer of Leeds.

**MARRIAGE**  
KANITZ — SHABIN  
Mr. and Mrs. El. I. Kanitz, Haifa, have the pleasure of announcing the marriage of their son Michael to Dvora Shabini.

**Gilbert Opens Show Of 3,750 French Books**

TEL AVIV, Monday. — The French Ambassador, M. P. E. Gilbert, opened an exhibition of 3,750 books at the Museum today. The display was made available by the Permanent Committee for the Exhibition of French Books and Graphic Arts. Madame Secretary-General, M. René Le-Juge de Segrais, came here for the opening.

The books, which have appeared during the last five years, cover many subjects ranging from medicine and mathematics to belles-lettres and children's stories. They were chosen from the lists of 110 publishers. There are 150 volumes on subjects connected with Jewish studies and 60 reproductions of works of famous artists.

The exhibition will remain in Tel Aviv until June 28, and will then be shown in Jerusalem, Haifa, Netanya, and Beersheba, among other towns.

Ambassador Gilbert said that a book exhibition was a proper medium to strengthen cultural ties, to strengthen the "more than 2,000 years of common association" between France and Israel in the political field. Ambassador Gilbert said Israel news was in such demand in France "that Ambassador Tsur had to open a Hebrew Upan in the Latin Quarter."

A special selection is being made for each country, M. de Segrais said. The Israeli public was known for its widespread interest. Before leaving here, M. de Segrais showed the French book exhibition to Moscow, Kiev and Leningrad audiences, as well as in Warsaw and Prague.

**SPAIN HONOURS JERUSALEM PHYSICIAN**

The medal of the order of civil merit, in the grade of commander, was conferred on Dr. Ben-Zion Raviv, of Jerusalem, by Mr. de Madrazo, Consul General of Spain, at the Spanish Consulate General last week.

**THE CREDIT FUND FOR SMALL TRADERS** renewed its activities in the field of agriculture and has approved 100 applications totalling IL 21,000, according to a Ministry of Commerce report yesterday.

## Soviet-Syrian Ties Closer—Kuwaiti

## Elections Shadow Suez Issue In Egypt; U.S. Seen as Scapegoat

President Kauwati of Syria has expressed his admiration at the strengthening of commercial and cultural relations between Syria and other friendly nations, "especially the Soviet Union." He said this in an interview published in the Damascus paper, "An-Nasr," in its special issue on the occasion of the ratification of a cultural agreement between Syria and the USSR.

The problem to be considered, therefore, was whether section 11 could be applied to a case of this nature.

In the Mandelbrot case, Justice Agranat had held that it could, whereas Justices Silberg and Gofstein had disagreed from his view. But since Justice Witkin had reversed the finding that at the time the crime was committed Mandelbrot had been suffering from paranoia and had been incapable of understanding what he ought not to do, he had held that Mandelbrot was not criminally responsible for his acts under section 14, and agreed that he should be acquitted. In other words, Justice Silberg's opinion that the doctrine of irresistible impulse was inapplicable in Israeli law, was either dictis or therefore not binding on the Supreme Court.

He then quoted from a South African judgment in order to reinforce this view (Fellner v. Minister of Internal Affairs, 1951, 2 Law Reports 120). In 1950 (March 1950) and there it was argued that the accused had been suffering from a irresistible impulse and that as no other concrete evidence had been produced, his guilt had not been proved beyond all reasonable doubt. In addition, he argued that a person could not be held criminally responsible if, because of a disease of the mind, he was moved by an irresistible impulse to commit a crime — with which argument the Attorney General's representative agreed.

As to the question of whether the doctrine of irresistible impulse exists in Israeli law had already been dealt with in the Mandelbrot case — Cr. A. 188/55 (D.D. 10/55, 17/55, Law Report 1950) and there it was held that there was no absolute divergence of opinion among the judges, the Supreme Court decided that the present case should be heard before five judges.

Mr. Hale appeared for the accused and Mrs. M. Ben Porath, Tel Aviv Deputy District Attorney, for the respondent.

**Judgment**  
Justice Witkin, who delivered the majority judgment of the Supreme Court, Justices Agranat and Horowitz concurring, held first with the question of the admissibility of the appellant's confessions.

After a comprehensive discussion of the question with reference to legal authorities, English, American, South African and Australian precedents, Justice Witkin held that the accepted rule with regard to admissibility of extra-judicial confessions is that any confession, however induced, is admissible by artifice or deception — and notwithstanding the accused's condition when making it — even though he may have been intoxicated or insane — is admissible, provided there were no promises or threats calculated to influence its truthfulness. The question of what weight should be attached to such confessions is a different one, he continued, and must be considered in the light of the surrounding circumstances.

In the present case, the appellant's confession had been made either to expert and experienced psychiatrists or in their presence, and these had testified that in their considered opinions the essential facts contained in the confessions were reliable and true. In addition, the District Court judges had accepted that they had treated these confessions with every caution and would not have found the accused guilty if there had not been other, independent evidence which had dispelled any doubt in their minds as to the veracity of the confessions.

In short, Justice Witkin held, the District Court had correctly admitted the appellant's confessions and attached weight to them in order to base the conclusion that he had murdered the child.

Turning next to the question of whether the appellant could be absolved from criminal responsibility on the strength of section 11(a) of

the doctrine of irresistible impulse, he stood by his opinion in the Mandelbrot case that section 11 has not connection whatsoever with this question. And in any event, he held, even if section 11 did provide a basis for the irreducible impulse, it was quite irrelevant to the present case. No proof whatsoever had been brought that the murder (as opposed to the rape of the child) had been the result of an irresistible impulse on the appellant's part.

Appeal allowed by majority decision, the appellant declared not criminally responsible for his acts because of insanity and ordered to be confined in a mental asylum.

Decision given on May 21, 1957.

**Cinemas**

**JERUSALEM**

**EDEN**: The Man with the Golden Arm, The Steel Jungle, The Star, The Moon.

**SENAHAD**: East of Eden, Man with the Gun.

**TEL-OR**: The Sheik.

**ORION**: Dunja.

**OPEN**: War and Peace.

**SEPHARDOT**: How to Cook a Thief!

**TAMAR**: Private's Progress.

**CHICLET**: Queen Bee, Mati, etc.

**ESTHER**: High Society.

**DRIFTRIDGE**: Drift.

**MOGRABI**: Pigeon, Mistral.

**MOGRABI**: L'Homme et l'Eau.

**HAIFA**: The King and I, etc.

**EDEN DAVID**: L'Amant de la Chambre.

**EDEN**: The Sheik.

**EDEN**: Shees 429.

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**Today's Postbag****The Weather**

FORECAST: Partly cloudy. with fresh westerly winds. D. Mt. Carmel 24 25 26 25 D. Haifa 22 23 24 25 D. Nazareth 22 23 24 25 D. Tel Aviv 24 25 26 25 D. Lydda Airport 22 23 24 25 D. Jerusalem 22 23 24 25 D. Beersheba 22 23 24 25 D. Eilat 22 23 24 25 D. \* 24 Humidity at 8 p.m. D. Minimum temp. C. Maximum temp. D. D. Maximum temp. expected today.

**ARRIVALS**

Dr. W. W. Brickman, Professor of Education at New York University, has arrived to collect material for a thesis on education in Israel to be published by the U.S. Department of Education.

**DEPARTURES**

Mr. Aryeh Newman, of the Agency Department for Torah Education, to England.

A JERUSALEM sausage factory was fined IL50 yesterday by the Jerusalem Magistrate for selling a sausage containing a fly, a mosquito and parts of other insects. (Itim)

A 14-YEAR-OLD boy, who has a "rich" criminal past, was yesterday ordered detained by the Jerusalem Magistrate pending his appearance before the Juvenile Court Judge. The boy, who already was found guilty of 11 offenses recently confessed to another five. Last week he stole IL250 from his grandfather.

A BEQUEST of \$10,000 has been left to Tel Aviv Municipal institutions by the late Lora Levinger of the U.S. The Municipality is to erect a memorial to her in one of the institutions.

MR. HAIM RAVI, Deputy Director-General of the Ministry of Labour, has left for Geneva to attend the International Labour Conference, and not Mr. Haim Vardi, as reported.

THE DRAFT Petah Tikva Municipal budget for 1957/8, with an expected income of IL5.22m. and expenditure of IL5.185m. was submitted to the Council on Sunday by Mayor Pinhas Rashihi.

THE PROGRESSIVE Party Headquarters moved on Sunday into their newly built four-story building at the corner of King George and Sderot Ben Zion. The new premises include a cinema not yet opened, which will be called "Sala".

UNEMPLOYMENT figures for the week ending May 24 showed a drop of 1,310 to 11,188 according to the Ministry of Labour yesterday. The workless included 9,568 unskilled labourers. Women comprised 2,534 of the total.

**Uriel Nissel**

Jerusalem

Haifa

will be married on Tuesday, June 11, 1957, at 6 p.m. at Kibbutz Goren (Upper Galilee).

Relatives and friends are cordially invited.

Buses will leave at 2 p.m. from the Haifa Central Railway Station.

**Chana Gottlieb**

Jerusalem

Haifa

will be married on Tuesday, June 11, 1957, at 6 p.m. at Kibbutz Goren (Upper Galilee).

Relatives and friends are cordially invited.

Buses will leave at 2 p.m. from the Haifa Central Railway Station.

On Friday, June 7, the first anniversary of the death of our beloved

**Dr. Abraham Nissan**

Israel Minister to the Scandinavian countries

we will visit his grave at the Sanhedria Cemetery, Jerusalem, and unveil the tombstone at 11 a.m.

**The Bereaved Family**

We deeply mourn the sudden passing away of

**Dr. Aharon Barth**

General Manager of Bank Leumi Le-Israel B.M.

and wish to express our deepest sympathy to the bereaved family and to the management and staff of the Bank.

**Joint Pipe Imports Ltd.****The Bank of Israel**

mourns the death of

**Dr. Aharon Barth**

Director General of Bank Leumi Le-Israel Ltd.

**State Controller Points Laxity in Local Finances**

By DAN RAVLY, Jerusalem Post Reporter

Irregular work methods, laxity in bookkeeping and cash registrations occur far too often in the Municipal and Village Councils audited by the State Controller, according to the report presented to the Knesset yesterday.

The 277 page report dealing with the 1955/6 fiscal year, is for the first time printed separately from the annual Government report. A third report on Government Corporations is expected to be presented to the Knesset towards the end of next week.

The report is divided in two, the first section giving a general description of the work and administration of the Councils, while the second dwells on the particular problems of 25 Councils which were more closely scrutinized. Only one of these is a Municipality — Tel Aviv-Jaffa — while the majority are councils composed of several villages.

The Controller complains of the lack of interest evinced by the Tel Aviv Municipality officials in the city's inhabitants. There are often no signs, boards directing and explaining how to reach a certain required office. Departments who have considerably more contact with the public are often situated on the higher floors. Employees may eat or drink during office hours and are often absent from their rooms during these hours. There is a considerable lack of waiting rooms.

Where bills for taxes are sent, the Tel Aviv Municipality does not present a breakdown of why the citizen should pay that amount of money.

**Timber Disappears**

There have been too often cases that stocks of materials in the Tel Aviv Municipality have been unaccounted for, payments where made without authentication, accounts being presented. Even more serious in the opinion of the Controller was the disappearance of a large quantity of wood, and payments to watchmen for taking care of construction works, although there was reason to believe that there were no such men employed. This matter has been referred to the police.

One of the main problems of the Councils seemed to be their inability to collect the taxes due to them under the law. Almost 80 per cent of the budget, while Tel Aviv and Haifa are assisted with just five per cent of the total expenses of each.

The Councils vary considerably. It is highest among the municipalities, in Jerusalem, amounting to 10 per cent of the budget, while Tel Aviv and Haifa are assisted with just one fifth of the population.

Government aid to the local councils varies considerably. It is highest among the municipalities, in Jerusalem, amounting to 10 per cent of the budget, while Tel Aviv and Haifa are assisted with just one fifth of the population.

One of the main problems of the Councils seemed to be their inability to collect the taxes due to them under the law. Almost 80 per cent of the budget, while Tel Aviv and Haifa are assisted with just five per cent of the total expenses of each.

The Controller was asked to pay their taxes, while Safad was even worse off with a deficit of 50 per cent of the total payment of 85 per cent of the population.

According to the report, approximately 60,000 children under 14 are studying in class rooms unfit to teach. This situation is becoming even worse with the new immigration, and there is no sign of the burden diminishing.

TOO MANY OFFICIALS

The number of municipal officials is one of the heaviest burdens on budgets. On the average there are seven municipal employees to 1,000 citizens, but in the larger Municipalities there may be approximately 12 officials per 1,000.

Regarding bookkeeping and cash procedure, there are

**Shavuot Festival Begins Tonight**

Jerusalem Post Staff

Frantic branches will be distributed to representatives of synagogues on Mt. Zion this morning, on the eve of the Shavuot festival. Schoolchildren begin a three-day Shavuot holiday today.

All night services will be held at King David's Tomb on Mt. Zion tonight when the "Tikun Leil Shavuot" prayers will be chanted on the occasion of the Feast of the Giving of the Law and the First Fruits.

Today and Thursday, a post office will be open on the Mount, and letters will be stamped with a special postmark.

Thousands of schoolchildren marched jauntily along Jaffa's King George Boulevard yesterday afternoon in irregular crocodile formation, to take part in the children's Shavuot pageant at the Haifa port tonight. The pageant, which was organized by the Tel Aviv-Jaffa Municipality, was accompanied by the schoolchildren's band.

Mr. M. Ichilov, Deputy Mayor of Tel Aviv, said: "I hope that this pageant, which was the first festival of its kind in Jaffa, will become a regular annual event."

"Hag Habikurim" was observed by a large scale delegation arranged by the Haifa Municipality yesterday. In Haifa, some 700 kindergartners, young children dressed in white paraded to the centre of the town and marked the occasion with song, dance and music.

In Safad, children marched, danced and sang through the main street, dressed as priests of ancient Israel and as other Biblical figures, with shofar and drums. They gathered at Bussel for a dramatic performance and refreshments.

At Ben Shemen

RAMLE, Monday — The Albert and Rose Einstein Agricultural School and Rural Centre was opened today at the Ben Shemen Youth Village in the presence of distinguished guests which included Mr. Moshé Kol, Head of the Youth Aliya Department of the Jewish Agency, and Rambam-Lyddi District Commissioner and educationalists and public dignitaries.

Mr. Siegfried Lehmann, Director of Ben Shemen, paid a special tribute to the assistance given by the Children for Palestine movement in building the new school.

SHIMSHON CEMENT

Loaded for E. Africa

TEL AVIV, Monday — A last minute decision today brought the Caterina Madre up to the jetty of Eilat Port to be loaded with 900 tons of Shimson cement for Massawa.

The Ura Danishes unloaded a cargo of timber and steel onto barges and will return to the jetty when the Caterina Madre leaves in order to take on 650 tons of Shimson cement for Massawa.

The new order for Shimson cement which is intended for large building projects in Eritrea by the Eritrean government was received by the Sales Director of Shimson cement which is to be loaded onto barges and will return to the jetty when the Caterina Madre leaves in order to take on 650 tons of Shimson cement for Massawa.

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THE Knesset in a formal  
vote yesterday expressed  
its support of the Eisen-  
hower Doctrine. Mr.

M.E. Ben-Gurion  
did not at-  
POWER ttempt to  
SHIFT hide the fact

that it is not  
an ideal instrument and  
possibly not an instrument  
that Israel can use at all

for in fact action will and  
can only be taken under  
the terms of the Doctrine

if the President of the  
United States sees fit. Israel  
security rests first and

foremost, now as before,  
on her own Army, and will

continue to do so. Mr. Ben-  
Gurion believes, that in-  
clusion in the areas covered  
by the Doctrine may help

to guard Israel from attack  
because of the awareness

that American help might  
be called in. Attack from  
any side can only come in  
the hope of quickly crush-  
ing Israel completely and

finally. Once this prospect  
finally vanishes, the likeli-  
hood of attack will be-  
come small.

At the same time, and  
despite the arguments that  
have been put forward by  
the leftist parties, there is  
no reason to suppose that  
yesterday's vote need have  
any unfavourable effect on  
relations with the Soviet  
bloc. Israel is not a world  
power, and it would be idle  
to suppose that the logically-  
contrived Soviet world  
policies, including the pol-  
icy vis-a-vis Israel can be  
much affected by Israel's  
own political complexion, for  
whatever this comple-  
xion might be, this coun-  
try is too small to be of  
any use or assistance to  
the mighty Soviet Union.  
Within a global policy, the  
Soviet desire to stand well  
with the Arab states is  
now paramount, and it is  
this aim that has dictated  
the relationship with Is-  
rael. How could even a  
flat refusal to recognize  
the Eisenhower Doctrine  
have in any way mitigated  
this situation? How this  
may in time be changed is  
matter for our own long-  
term policy planners.

But there is already rea-  
son to suppose that the entire  
Middle Eastern situation  
has been profoundly  
affected by the introduc-  
tion of the Eisenhower  
Doctrine, for there are  
clear indications that  
Egypt and Syria have been  
to some extent isolated  
within the Arab world, and  
that the remaining states are  
increasingly coming under  
Western influence. It may  
prove that American pol-  
icy towards Nasser, which  
has seemed so intolerably  
slow in this country, will  
in time prove effective,  
and that an isolated Egypt  
will no longer be able to  
blackmail both East and  
West.

It is on this calcula-  
tion that Israel's future se-  
curity must rest to a large  
extent, for it is from an  
imperialist and expansion-  
ist Egypt that danger  
threatens, and from any  
other source only to a sec-  
ondary degree, and in  
support of Egypt's actions.

The Soviet Union can  
scarcely imagine that Is-  
rael will launch an attack  
on a major power, or even  
that the U.S. could con-  
template making use of  
Israel for aggressive de-  
signs. Mr. Ben-Gurion  
went out of his way to em-  
phasize that he has no in-  
tention of setting out on  
any ideological crusade  
against Soviet principles of  
Government, even though  
he may not agree with  
them. While the Soviet  
Union cannot be expected  
to like the Doctrine, its ac-  
count in this matter is with  
the U.S. and not with Is-  
rael. Indeed, while pre-  
vious to the Doctrine Is-  
rael actions in this part of  
the world might have been  
of sufficient weight to shift  
a balance of power in one  
direction or another, this,  
in all probability, is no  
longer the case. To this  
extent, Egypt will also be  
less well worth arming and  
supporting against Israel.

Probe Urged of U.S.  
Overseas Personnel

WASHINGTON, Monday  
(UPI) — Sen. Robert F.  
Humphrey (Dem.-Mo.) said yester-  
day he will introduce a res-  
olution calling for an in-  
quiry into U.S. overseas per-  
sonnel as a result of the anti-  
American riots on Formosa.  
Mr. Humphrey said the  
proposal would call for an in-  
vestigation by the Senate  
Foreign Relations and Armed  
Services Committees.

# Israel Offers Friendship to All Countries that Help Ingathering of Exiles

## Text of Premier's Address to Knesset Yesterday

AT THE COUCH-Egyptian  
arms transaction towards  
the end of 1955, the Middle  
East became the focal point of  
world tension, a tension in-  
creased by the events which  
followed. The Egyptian dicta-  
tor's aspiration to dominate  
the Arab countries led to  
liquidate Israel with a crushing  
blow by the Sinai Campaign,  
and the hegemony which he  
was on the way to achieving  
in most of the Arab  
countries was undermined or  
destroyed, although the whole-  
hearted political support ac-  
corded him by the United  
States and the Soviet Union  
in the United Nations Assem-  
bly in large measure covered  
up his military defeat.

The Tripartite Military Al-  
liance concluded in October  
1956 between Egypt, Jordan  
and Syria which in fact  
extended to the two latter  
countries to the Egyptian dicta-  
tor became in consequence  
of the Sinai Campaign a  
worthless scrap of paper. Syria,  
however, has tightened her  
ties with the Soviet Union,  
and a stream of Soviet in-  
structors and jet planes is  
flowing incessantly into the  
territory of our northern  
neighbour. The Egyptian dicta-  
tor, too, has been receiving  
assistance from the same  
source to enable him to revive  
his military supremacy.

The Suez Canal which was  
blocked by Gamal Abdul Nasser,  
has at last been cleared,  
but Egypt has no intention  
of complying with the Six  
Principles laid down by the  
Security Council in October  
1956, for the Egyptian dicta-  
tor is confident of political  
support from the Soviet Union.

Once again it has been de-  
monstrated how helpless the  
United Nations Organization  
is when it is not supported  
by both of the two Great  
Powers.

Arab Regimes

The internal regimes of the  
Arab countries, which are  
founded on open or covert  
dictatorships, constitute an-  
other factor which contributes  
to the tension in and around  
us.

The only stable state in the  
Middle East is Israel, but its ex-  
istence and security continue  
as before to be the main target  
for the attacks of the  
Arab rulers and their spokes-  
men.

For more than a year the  
Government of Israel has  
planned and prepared with  
massive support from without,  
hung over our heads. This  
danger was dispelled for a  
time by the Sinai operation,  
and Israel's prestige in the  
world enhanced, but the  
aggression against Israel has  
not been abandoned, and we  
have to record with regret and  
concern that such designs are  
sustained by the open and  
constant support of mighty  
world forces, which—increas-  
ingly slander Israel and in-  
elite against her providing, at  
the same time, constantly in-  
creasing military assistance to  
her enemies.

Such were the circum-  
stances prevailing in the area  
when Ambassador Richards,  
special envoy in the Middle East,  
made his visit here. Mr. Rich-  
ards visited Greece, Turkey,  
Iraq, Iran, Pakistan, Saudi  
Arabia, Lebanon, Libya, Ethio-  
pia, Tunis, Afghanistan, Mor-  
occo, Sudan, the Yemen and  
Israel. He did not visit Jordan,  
Egypt and Syria.

Mr. Richards came to Israel  
on Friday, May 3. Owing to  
the short time that was avail-  
able, the talks which took  
place here were not concluded  
during his stay in Jerusalem,  
but were continued in Wash-  
ington between Ambassador  
Mr. Abba Eban and repre-  
sentatives of the U.S. State  
Department, and at their con-  
clusion a statement by the  
Government of Israel and im-  
mediately thereafter a reply  
by the Government of the  
United States were published  
in Jerusalem and Washington  
respectively.

The three documents rel-  
ate to an understanding of  
the attitude of Israel as re-  
affirmed by the Government  
as:

(a) The recognition of the  
American Convention of  
March 1955, which defines the  
new American policy in re-  
lation to the countries of the  
Middle East; (b) The statement of the  
Government of Israel; (c) The reply of the Amer-  
ican Government.

American policy in the Mid-  
dle East is defined in the  
joint resolution of the two  
Houses of Congress, occupies  
a central place in the dis-  
cussion of this matter.

Call for Assistance

The American Government's  
reply to the Israeli Govern-  
ment's statement refers to  
the doctrine expressed in the  
Congress resolution. On the  
basis of that resolution, it is  
possible in certain circum-  
stances to call for assistance,  
and it is that which should  
form the subject of our dis-  
cussions here.

This doctrine, as defined by  
the Congress, lays down four  
principles in regard to which  
the President of the United  
States is empowered to act:

(a) The President is author-  
ized to give military assis-  
tance to any nation or group  
of nations of the Middle  
East as vital to its national  
interest and to world peace;

(b) To this end, the Presi-  
dent is authorized to use  
the armed forces to assist  
any such nation or group  
of nations in repelling  
armed aggression from  
any country or group of  
countries.

(c) The President is author-  
ized to give military assis-  
tance to any nation or group  
of nations of the Middle  
East as vital to its national  
interest and to world peace;

(d) To this end, the Presi-  
dent is authorized to use  
the armed forces to assist  
any such nation or group  
of nations in repelling  
armed aggression from  
any country or group of  
countries.

After the 1955 shipping season began, the Citrus Marketing Board received demands for Carton packed citrus from buyers who not only buy on consignment basis but also buy on firm basis. These buyers requested cartons before the season began in 1956, and we have in our files copies of these letters. These buyers said:

1. That the U.S.A. was delivering unwrapped fruit in Cartons.

2. That Cartons were well introduced from U.S.A. into Europe.

3. That wholesale dealers and small fruit stores prefer carton packing over wooden boxes.

The Citrus Marketing Board wrote these customers and told them that the cartons were no good. They said that if the Carton was used in California, it was being used for shipments inside the U.S.A. only. Customers insisted that they wanted Cartons, and that the Citrus Marketing Board should send them Cartons. They said that retailers were very satisfied with the cartons they received from America and they continued to ask for cartons.

THESE CUSTOMERS' DEMANDS WERE DENIED EVEN THOUGH THE CARTON IN ISRAEL IS CHEAPER THAN WOOD OR BRUCE BOXES.

It is clear therefore, that the Citrus Marketing Board does not present the facts and that they are doing everything to destroy confidence in the Cartons.

Part of the Citrus Marketing Board campaign to stop the use of the carton is their propaganda that they are waging against the Carton in England and on the Continent. As part of this campaign and in order to counteract public sentiment in favour of Cartons, Mr. Moshe Levin — employee of the Citrus Marketing Board in London — wrote in a letter to the Editor of The Jerusalem Post dated May 11, 1957:

"Neither in England nor on the Continent does the trade prefer cartons to wooden containers."

We have proof that Mr. Levin received not one but many demands from buyers who buy on firm basis requesting Carton packed fruit. These buyers demanded cartons because of the experience they had with this container. From what Mr. Levin writes and does in England and on the Continent one can surmise that from London to Israel there is a plan to confuse the public about the matter of packaging.

plied such employment is con-  
sistent with the treaty obli-  
gations of the United States  
with the Constitution of the  
United States.

This last is in fact the cen-  
tral point and the principal  
new feature of the new pol-  
icy, as defined and laid down  
in the Congress Resolution.

From the text of the Reso-  
lution it appears that the  
President is aware that the  
use of material and mil-  
itary assistance, and the use

of armed force to assist any  
Middle East country which  
is attacked under the condi-  
tions indicated in the Reso-  
lution, are at the discretion of  
the President; and should

any country ask for such  
assistance, the decision rests  
with him in each case to de-  
cide on the need for it.

U.S. Responsibility

Those nations which have  
defined the lines of their pol-  
icy in this statement or in a  
unilateral statement to which  
the U.S. Government has  
made specific acknowledgement  
by way of reply, are enti-  
tled to ask for such assistance  
if they are attacked.

There is no doubt that  
America has assumed a clear  
responsibility to vouchsafe  
assistance in such event al-  
though in each case it is the  
President who will determine  
the actual necessity of assistance.

The principal importance of  
the Congress Resolution is in  
the deterrence and prevention  
of aggression in the defined  
circumstances. If there is a  
country in the Middle East  
which, more than any other,  
faces a greater danger of ag-  
gression from Israel, and Is-  
rael must accept any assis-  
tance against an aggressor if  
she wishes to live.

I believe that the Sinai  
Campaign showed that Israel,  
if adequately equipped,  
can face any Middle East  
country, but she is not entitled  
to make the arrogant assumption  
that she can stand alone  
even if she is attacked by a  
neighbouring country controlled  
by a Great Power. For this  
reason the undertaking of  
the United States to come to  
the assistance of a country  
which is the victim of such at-  
tack must be considered as  
a step which strengthens both  
the peace of the Middle East and  
the security of Israel.

In the declaration which  
we made to the United States  
Government, we made it un-  
mistakably clear that the  
Government of Israel is op-  
posed to any aggression, no  
matter from what quarter it  
comes and to what quarter it  
is directed. Moreover, the  
Government of Israel em-  
phasized in its statement that  
its international relationships  
are founded on the principles  
and aims of the United  
Nations Charter, and that the  
goal of its policy is the  
strengthening of world peace,  
the development of friendly  
relations between the nations,  
the settlement of interna-  
tional disputes by peaceful  
means, and the fostering  
of international cooperation in  
the economic, social and  
humanitarian spheres, and  
that we wish for friendly  
cooperation with all nations,  
without exception.

This advertisement was intended to show that the Citrus Marketing Board  
was conservative and was not shipping larger quantities of Cartons because they  
said that CALIFORNIA packers were still "experimenting" with the Carton. The  
Board knew at that time that the Carton we were recommending was a better,  
stronger, and more easily inspectable carton. We are referring to the telescope  
type of carton. The so-called "experts" of the Citrus Marketing Board refused  
to use this Carton. It should be remembered that this advertisement of the  
Citrus Marketing Board was made at the end of 1955/56 season to convince the  
public that Cargal Cartons were still at an "experimental" stage.

In our reply to their advertisement on April 18, 1956, we quoted the  
following from an American trade magazine:

"BUSINESS WEEK reported a quiet revolution in the orange groves of California and Florida. Growers were beginning to use the corrugated shipping container to replace the wood orange crate — a household symbol for more than 50 years.

The switch from old style crates meant a saving of 20% in first cost alone.  
Also, the corrugated carton gave better protection from bruise spoilage and saved the cost of tissue wrapping.

It was brought out that corrugated containers — half the size of orange  
crates and carrying 33% pounds (half the weight) were easier for clerks  
to handle, lent themselves well to display, were a travelling advertisement of the brand name, could be opened without tools and  
posed no menace of nails and splinters.

Now announcements come from Los Angeles that Sunkist Growers Inc.,  
the giant citrus cooperative which markets most of California's oranges,  
lemons and grapefruit has switched completely to corrugated shipping  
containers. Sunkist is altering its entire size and price system to  
conform to the changeover "effective with the end of 1955."

CITRUS MARKETING BOARD REFUSES CUSTOMERS' DEMAND FOR CARTONS!

Before the 1956/7 shipping season began, the Citrus Marketing Board  
received demands for Carton packed citrus from buyers who not only buy on  
consignment basis but also buy on firm basis. These buyers requested cartons  
before the season began in 1956, and we have in our files copies of these letters. These buyers said:

1. That the U.S.A. was delivering unwrapped fruit in Cartons.

2. That Cartons were well introduced from U.S.A. into Europe.

3. That wholesale dealers and small fruit stores prefer carton packing  
over wooden boxes.

The Citrus Marketing Board wrote these customers and told them that the  
cartons were no good. They said that if the Carton was used in California,  
it was being used for shipments inside the U.S.A. only. Customers insisted that  
they wanted Cartons, and that the Citrus Marketing Board should send them Cartons. They said that retailers were very satisfied with the cartons they  
received from America and they continued to ask for cartons.

THESE CUSTOMERS' DEMANDS WERE DENIED EVEN THOUGH THE CARTON IN ISRAEL IS CHEAPER THAN WOOD OR BRUCE BOXES.

It is clear therefore, that the Citrus Marketing Board does not present  
the facts and that they are doing everything to destroy confidence in the Cartons.

Part of the Citrus Marketing Board campaign to stop the use of the  
carton is their propaganda that they are waging against the Carton in England  
and on the Continent. As part of this campaign and in order to counteract  
public sentiment in favour of Cartons, Mr. Moshe Levin — employee of the  
Citrus Marketing Board in London — wrote in a letter to the Editor of The  
Jerusalem Post dated May 11, 1957:

"Neither in England nor on the Continent does the trade prefer cartons  
to wooden containers."

We have proof that Mr. Levin received not one but many demands from buyers  
who buy on firm basis requesting Carton packed fruit. These buyers demanded  
cartons because of the experience they had with this container. From what Mr. Levin  
writes and does in England and on the Continent one can surmise that from London to Israel there is a plan to confuse the public about

## French Zionist Leader Reports

## ALIYA from RUSSIA

PARIS.—THE Jewish population of the Soviet Union is probably well in excess of the usual estimated figure of 2,000,000, according to on-the-spot information obtained by Maitre André Blumel, President of the French Zionist Federation, during a three-week tour of Russia. The statistics of the Soviet Union, which it is principal cities of which he visited were: Moscow — 500,000 Jews; Leningrad — 250,000; Odessa — 150,000; and Kiev — 150,000.

Maitre Blumel told a press conference here that Soviet Jewry today — what the morrow might bring, he would not care to predict — has nothing to fear for its physical well-being. "That," he added, "was not the case during the years 1948-1952, preceding Stalin's death, when the Jews were threatened with possible total extermination or deportation."

The Soviet regime has since been liberalized "to a degree that takes the unsuspecting Western visitor by surprise."

The process of liberalization has had its ups and downs — the greatest progress was achieved under the rule of Malenkov — but there has been no reversion to Stalinist terror. It is generally admitted in Moscow, by American newspapermen among others, that 70 per cent of the forced labour camps have already been abolished. The police no longer have the power to impose prison sentences without a trial.

The Soviet authorities, said Maitre Blumel, make no bones about the crimes committed in the past against the Jewish writers, artists and intellectuals who were interned or liquidated, and are indeed giving up their "own country" — their demand, "would be ready to own up to such grave errors?" However, they remain evasive when questioned about the future of Jewish culture in Russia.

Soviet officialdom claims that assimilation is widespread and that few Jews are interested in Judaism. Maitre Blumel found, however, that large numbers of Jews still speak Yiddish, and many of them also know Hebrew. Several rabbis claimed that if Hebrew classes could be started up, there would be no shortage of qualified teachers. There has incontestably been a marked revival of interest in things Jewish during the last few years in Russia, but the Jews are deprived of media of self-expression — in the form of newspapers, books, theatres, and schools are lacking.

Maitre Blumel ascertained that anti-Semitism, although officially banned, still exists in the Soviet Union 40 years after the downfall of Czarism, and is particularly strong in the Ukraine. Taints of anti-Semitism, he found, have been brought back from Romania, Hungary and Poland by Red Army men who have lately been stationed in those countries.

White Jews are marked down as the "hostile party of passivity," as being of "Jewish nationality," they do not enjoy the privileges accorded to all other nations in the U.S.S.R., each of which has its own national Republic. Maitre Blumel was handed an impressive list of Jews who at present hold high posts in the government, civil service, and armed forces. It was pointed out to him, however, that under the governmental decentralization scheme many Jews in key economic positions will find themselves ousted, not because they happen to be Jews, but as part of the general scheme. It was further acknowledged that as the overall level of education improves in the various Republics, Jewish positions are replaced by indigenous newcomers, so that an "enormous cleavage" comes into play.

It is perhaps significant, remarked Maitre Blumel, that while the Jews in proportion

to their numbers have produced more "Heroes of the Soviet Union" than any other people, their Jewishness is not specified in the lists of Heroes recently published in Moscow. There are no longer any Jews on the editorial staffs of the leading Soviet dailies "Pravda" and "Tass," which were at one time virtually run by Jews; nor, with rare exceptions, are there any Jews serving with missions abroad.

Maitre Blumel had long discussions with Communists and Party theoreticians to whom he submitted the thesis that there is no intrinsic ideological clash between Communism and Zionism, or between the Soviet Union and the State of Israel, especially since the United Nations has established an independent Jewish State. His arguments, however, were refuted with the assertion that "objectively" Israel belonged to the American bloc, which is hostile to the Soviet Union.

Blank Wall

He also came up against a blank wall when he pleaded for freedom for Jews to emigrate. Incidentally, he learned that Soviet policemen on duty outside the Israel Embassy in Moscow "discourage" Soviet citizens from entering.

After a lengthy talk with Mr. Seitsch, director of the Middle East Department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, Maitre Blumel came away with the conviction that Russian ideology is adapted to suit the political needs of the moment, rather than the other way round.

Speaking in a purely personal capacity, Maitre Blumel put it to Mr. Seitsch that, to bring peace to the

Middle East, the Great Powers should cease their rivalries in the area, and should endeavour to promote a modus vivendi between Israel and the Arab countries at a Round Table conference or by helping to bring about direct negotiations between Arabs and Jews. To this proposal, which is pretty much the line with officially proclaimed Soviet policy, Mr. Seitsch had nothing to say.

From what he saw and heard in Russia — where no restrictions of any kind were placed upon him — Maitre Blumel drew the following main conclusions:

The foundation is "very solid."

To improve the lot of the Jewish community there, especially in the cultural sphere, it believes world Jewry is intervening in Moscow with tact and understanding, and not in a spirit of enmity. Such intervention may well prove effective.

The prospect of Jewish emigration to Russia — although a spectacular turnover in Soviet policy always remains possible — and world Jewish intervention in this respect can be expected to achieve results.

Suppose, for argument's sake, that Khrushchev is one day asked to visit Washington — such an invitation would undoubtedly be accepted with alacrity — and suppose, again for argument's sake, that President Eisenhower is willing to speak for the sake of emigration then Khrushchev might well comply, for the Soviet Union is terribly anxious to improve its relations with America," said Maitre Blumel. "But that is far-fetched; and so are the chances of *aliya* from Russia, although one must never give up hoping and trying."

## THE JERUSALEM POST



Harvest. Photo by Braun

## Kibbutzniks Learn Art of Square Pegs in Square Holes

By Gerda Luft

The job of the Sadran Avoda, the kibbutz member who decides where everyone will work day by day, has always been difficult: growing more onerous yet when the kibbutz became complicated and lack of manpower turned into a chronic ill.

Yet it is only recently that three-week courses for *sadranim* have been organized, giving them glimpses into the difficult arts, efficiency, human relations, and avoiding putting square pegs into round holes.

Every evening everyone clusters around the *sadrana* in the kibbutz, passing claims, voicing grievances and asking for changes amid his desperate efforts to satisfy everyone, meet claims for additional manpower and fill sudden gaps which threaten to dislocate the working plan for the morrow. For long years, in meeting these difficulties he had to rely solely on his own, his knowledge of the qualities, leanings and training of the members and on the short-term planning of the various farm sections. He had, however, already learned a very good, good relations, a sense of humour, organizing ability and a fair knowledge of what was going on on the farm he was able to do his job — in addition to putting in his usual working day on the farm — without serious quibbles. If not, he could not stand the daily strain of demands and grievances for long and had to be replaced.

The *sadrana* Avoda is perhaps aware more keenly than anyone of the difficult problems with which a kibbutz has to contend, juggling both the carrot and the stick of private enterprise.

He studies production norms and wonders whether it would not be pos-

sible to devise some sort of premiums for kibbutzim. He knows, of course, that this is in conflict with the policy of complete equality but he ponders about possibilities of "non-material" premiums. He may, in fact, be required to translate concepts evolved in a capitalist society, which aims at higher production by putting more for better performance into those of a society that knows no material differences.

Ideologically, this translation is not too difficult. It is

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striking evidence to back this theory.

At the national kibbutz federations, whose varying needs are able to plan ahead and does almost the same thing as the progress and personal development of a modern plant: one of his aims is to keep grievances from growing to unmanageable proportions and from having to have recourse to the stick of reprimand.

When he comes home from a course, the *sadrana* Avoda has, in addition, gained new ideas about productivity. He has learned that costs, administrative expenses will only pay if it is utilized as fully as possible. He studies production norms and wonders whether it would not be pos-

sible to have the opportunity and are subjected to some pressure from their parents.

Understand that a *Meronot Hachamot*, who can be roughly

identified with a farm manager, cannot keep up with

the complicated business of running a big enterprise after a course of seven or eight

months. They are working out more thorough and comprehensive training for managers as well as for technicians who grow ever more ponders about possibilities of "non-material" premiums. He may, in fact, be required to translate concepts evolved in a capitalist society, which aims at higher production by putting more for better performance into those of a society that knows no material differences.

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## Blessing of First Fruits

By Alexander Zivitz

FIRST fruit rite, common to all Semitic peoples, have a long and interesting history. The belief that the first fruits offered to the gods can be traced to the earliest days of man's settled existence. Such a belief was based upon an assumption that man only assisted nature in the wonderful act of re-creation. Since the heavenly powers, jealous of their prerogatives, were expected to guard man's rights, the first-fruits offering was essentially a *pidyon* (redemption), a redemption paid in fear and pain. The cruel Near Eastern customs of sacrificing the first-born are only another wretched consequence of such a philosophy.

In contrast to this surrounding world, it was in joy and confidence that Israel paid his dues. *Ma'ot Hizkor* (Ex. 22:18), which later developed into *Hag Hashavuot* (The Feast of the Weeks, Ex. 34:22, Deut. 16:10), or *Yom Habikkurim* (the day of the First Fruits, Num. 28:28), became an experience that was not only functional, but distinctly ethical. The First Fruits were to be brought. They had to be planted in one's own domain. They had to be practically "The First Fruits of the Land" (Bikkurim, 1:1). Those who leased the land or hired it, a usurping occupant or a robber, a thief or an extorter, were not allowed to bring them to the Temple. A long list of Mosaic injunctions reaffirms the oral traditions according to which only the very best fruits were finally chosen for the sacrifice.

Our fathers went up to Je-

rusalem according to the command, "Arise you and let us go up to Zion unto the Lord our God" (Jer. 31:8). Those who lived close to the Holy City brought fresh fruit and grapes, dried figs and raisins, honey and bread, etc. The offering procedure was heralded by an ox, his horns overlaid with gold. The flute led the dancing and singing multitudes until they reached

the Temple Mount. From

there even the king had to go on foot and to carry his own basket. Inside the Temple *Ar ba'at* (the first portion) was burned and the remainder

Photo by Eisenstadt occasion? The festival brought to a dramatic climax many inspiring events: the Exodus from Egypt, the wandering in the desert and the arrival in the Promised Land, the season of the giving of the Law and harvest time. Tradition succeeded in moulding into a singular pattern all the various aspects of these experiences so different in character. The result magnified the true contents of man's physical and spiritual achievement in an exquisite national experience.

The Book of Deuteronomy (1:11) assesses correctly the Festival with Exodus and quotes a short prayer reciting our people's national history. It recalls the revolt against the Egyptian bondage and Israel's successful resettlement in the land which flourished with "milk and honey" (plants growing beyond Jordan) were not accepted as First Fruits. In a largely agricultural society, the *First Fruits* (Omer) unto the priest. Thus First Fruits symbolized national maturity, recalled the change from slavery to freedom, inspired self-confidence. No wonder that according to Josephus, heavy fighting broke out with the Roman occupation troops during this festival.

The new Israel is not altogether a stranger to these ancient experiences. The heroic days of the Israelites' settlement were followed by a painful period of patient adaptation to the country's conditions. To us as to the ancients, each first means another conquest on the long and thorny road to national maturity.

**MILK—only after struggle and tears...**

Why fight with you child over a glass of milk or a dish of cream, if what he really wants is ice cream? And only if you prepare ice cream home from Vita's Ice-cream Mixes, you can make it extra delicious and highly nutritious by adding fresh milk, cream or eggs.

This is the second of a series of articles. The first appeared on May 21.

FOR THE NEW-BORN, FOR A BAB MITZVA, A WEDDING, OR ANY OCCASION

**Hamashbir Latsarkhan**

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## More Planes Despite Missile Programmes

By Dan Aviation Correspondent

The shortage of pilots is deviling airlines this year, just when business is expanding and new routes which are becoming available have been upgraded as far as British airline operators are concerned by the 6th Amendment to the Air Navigation Regulations. Under it pilots and other members of air crews may not work more than 16 consecutive hours in any one "duty day" — counting from moment of departure to moment of return to billet or hotel. This applies to air lines carrying a crew of two pilots. Where there are carried there must be a proper break for sleep for the pilot of duty during hours of flight. Moreover a new minimum rest period of ten hours between duty periods is imposed and anything less counts as a 16-hour "duty day." Thus a pilot may have a 14-hour period available for duty and be kept three hours on the ground after reporting for duty, through unavoidable delays. This would give him a 17-hour duty day; he would have to cancel his tour of duty or leave the aircraft at a fuelling point and a relief pilot made available.

### KLM, First

On June 2, the Douglas DC-10 began to operate on KLM's North Atlantic route for the first time. This new long-range civil transport can fly non-stop from Amsterdam to New York in

14 hours 45 minutes. Initial services will be flown with the DC-10. In the course of the summer there will be ten flights per week, while 14 other flights will also be operated — mainly by Super Constellation — on the same route.

**Missile Control**

Twenty-five men have been required on the ground to replace the one man we took out of the air. Lockheed missile experts say: "No device small enough to put inside a missile has yet been developed to perform with the capability of the human being." Missiles guided by remote control lose the feel of flight, the visual impulses and the auditory patterns.

**A Survey**

The New York Times' survey of defence chiefs concluded that it will be at least five years before missiles are allocated even half the procurement budget of the U.S. Air Force.

**U.S. Bomber Load**

According to NATO information, the Soviets have only one new bomber coming up, the Blowlamp (NATO identification: jargon), rated at Mach 1 plus. The Blowlamp is a light bomber carrying a crew of two. Its performance characteristics are not known.

Russia apparently has nothing new in heavy bombers. The two top Soviet "bombers" remain the well-publicized Tu-16 and the Bear. Both are rated at nearly 1,000 km per hour, with range in excess of 11,000 kilometres. In contrast, the U.S. is putting into production the B-52 Hustler, capable of speeds from 1,000 kph.

The USAF is also getting an improved version of the B-52. Its present speed 1,000 kph, range 12,000 km, the B-52 will have greatly increased range over the current model, rated as having range "in excess of 10,000 km."

**Russian Missiles**

Information indicates that Russia's maximum present missile range is 1,300 kilometres. This is contradicted by other data, however, putting the maximum at 2,600; but the consensus is that the U.S. is well in the lead.

Speculation that the Russians are cutting aircraft development has been spurred by these factors:

1. Soviet missile launching ramp construction has been stopped in Czechoslovakia and East Germany, according to reliable reports.
2. Russia has been engaged in an unusually prolonged series of missile tests, starting in 1965.
3. The Kremlin's habitual threats against NATO members and suspected sympathizers are now being couched in more militant instead of bolder repartee.

These further obvious facts are adduced to support speculation about all-out Soviet concentration on missiles: Britain's drastic defence re-orientation in which nuclear weapons will replace conventional armaments, notably man-portable armaments and Russia's doubted ability to pursue simultaneously a build-up for both nuclear and conventional warfare.

NATO's latest Russian air intelligence round-up supports the recent statement of U.S. Defence Secretary Charles E. Wilson, who said that "more conservative intelligence estimates of Russian nuclear strength" had influenced the cutback in U.S. bomber production.

**New U.S.S.R. Fighters**

The Soviets are continuing fighter plane development; although it is not known whether the five experimental Russian fighters

Vickers Armstrongs has announced the sale of eight more Viscount V810 Turbo-Prop airliners — five to the Brazilian VASP airline and three to Eagle Aviation Ltd, of London. With Vickers-Cambridge, Ltd., taking an option on 13 more Viscount Turboprops, TCA now owns 51 Viscounts, of which 29 are in operation, with the rest due to be delivered during the coming year. The option brings the current total of Viscounts sold to the dollar market to 47, a dollar value of some 162m. Among the 23 airlines of 22 different countries which have already bought Viscounts and the 15 that have already taken delivery is KLM, which is about to introduce on its European service the first of the nine Viscount 800's that it has bought.

**Mammoth Carrier**

The largest, greatest weight-carrying airplane ever designed has been ordered into production by the U.S. Air Force. Called the C-133, the new aerial behemoth will be able to carry twice as much cargo as any transport plane ever built anywhere in the world. Its cavernous fuselage will carry up to 100 passengers or 1,250 passengers weighing 77 kilos each. This is comparable to the weight of a six-jet, 1,000 kph B-47 stratojet bomber completely equipped with a wartime load of bombs, ammunition and guns. Powered by four turbo-prop engines with 16,000 lbs each, the Douglas-built transport will fly faster than World War II fighter planes. Cruising speed will be 735 kph, and top speed in excess of 800.

**Aerojet World-Style**

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2. Russia has been engaged in an unusually prolonged series of missile tests, starting in 1965.
3. The Kremlin's habitual threats against NATO members and suspected sympathizers are now being couched in more militant instead of bolder repartee.

These further obvious facts are adduced to support speculation about all-out Soviet concentration on missiles: Britain's drastic defence re-orientation in which nuclear weapons will replace conventional armaments, notably man-portable armaments and Russia's doubted ability to pursue simultaneously a build-up for both nuclear and conventional warfare.

NATO's latest Russian air intelligence round-up supports the recent statement of U.S. Defence Secretary Charles E. Wilson, who said that "more conservative intelligence estimates of Russian nuclear strength" had influenced the cutback in U.S. bomber production.

**New U.S.S.R. Fighters**

The Soviets are continuing fighter plane development; although it is not known whether the five experimental Russian fighters

## U.S. Air Force Orders Tilt-Wing

By Edwin Samuel

The U.S. Air Force has announced that it will order 100 of the new "Tilt-Wing" aircraft, which is designed to take off and land vertically. The aircraft is being developed by the Boeing Company and is expected to be delivered in 1970. The first flight is scheduled for 1971.

The Tilt-Wing aircraft is designed to take off and land vertically, which means that it can be used in areas where there is no runway. The aircraft is being developed by the Boeing Company and is expected to be delivered in 1970. The first flight is scheduled for 1971.

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# FEW U.K. BOOK IMPORTS

Demand Outstrips Supply of Good Soft-Covers

By E. Mayer-Bentov

In a recent letter to a local friend, one of England's leading economists informed him that his publishers (the famous firm of Macmillan) saw no point in supplying even a couple of new books in Israel because, owing to currency regulations, there was no prospect for sales.

The writer quoted another expert as saying that "a most lamentable thing that a country that reads more books than other should be entirely cut off from English thought and writing and have their ideas entirely dominated — as far as they are dominated by external nations — by current American literature. The British should be seeking the greatest possible liaison with Israel, but how can that happen if none of their books are ever read?"

So far these voices from England. However, a glance at our bookshops will reveal at once that it is not at all correct to say that no English books or periodicals are available in this country, nor to speak of the substantial quantities supplied to educational and other institutions by their "friends" in England and estimated at some £14,000 worth for the Hebrew University and National Library alone. The truth is only that there is a marked discrepancy in imports from various countries of origin. According to official figures, the value of commercial imports from the three leading countries (excluding private orders and subscriptions) was in 1956, in U.S. dollars:

United States: 1,742,000  
France: 942,000  
United Kingdom: 150,000

Imports from the U.S. account, therefore, for no less than 81.2 per cent of the saturation point of the market

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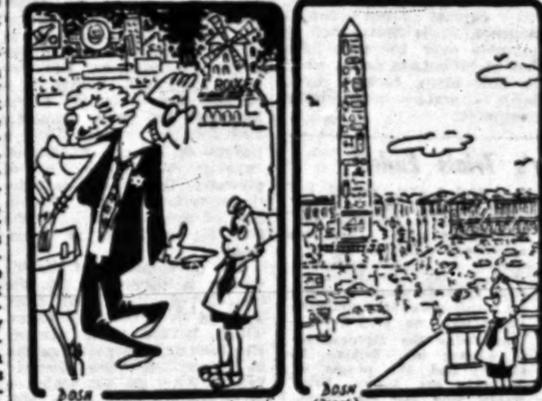
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